# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1870.

AND ALL ALL THE SAME THE TRACE AND ADDRESS OF A DEPARTY OF THERE 5, 1870.

Evening Telegraph (SUNDATS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

#### TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1870.

SITE OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS. As the question will be submitted to a popular vote at the coming election whether the contemplated new public buildings of Philadelphia shall be erected on Washington Square or Penn Squares, the advocates of the former locality are making desperate exertions to win votes. They seem to be conscious that they are bolstering up a bad cause, for if Washington Square possessed the intrinsic merits they claim for it, there would be no necessity for resorting to misrepresentation, or for the propagation of false and puerile arguments in its favor. It is the real or presumed pecuniary interest of those owners of newspaper establishments located near Washington Square who also own the buildings in which their journals are printed to have the new municipal edifices erected near their real estate, and it is perhaps too much to expect that they will sacrifice their private interests for the public good, but the voters of Philadelphia, reading their numerous articles on this subject, will remember that they discuss it as interested property owners, and not in the broad spirit which characterizes their productions on other subjects. The alvice of men whose incomes from rents will be directly and perhaps largely affected by the result of the pending vote cannot be received with confidence, for personal motives will give a strong coloring to their arguments, and as their evidence, under the old rules of law, would be totally excluded by courts of justice in analogous cases, their assertions affecting the present controversy should either be absolutely rejected or received with many grains of allowance.

The latest bugbear invented by the partisans of Washington Square is that the Penn Square project necessarily involves the blockading of Broad and Market streets by a huge square building planted at the point of junction, and blocking up travel. Large diagrams of this monstrosity are placarded on posters, and small wood-cuts scarcely less hideous appear in some of our contemporaries.

We are at a loss to understand how these gentlemen know that the Penn Square building must inevitably assume the obnoxious shape they attribute to it, and we cannot conceive how such a triumph of ornamental architecture could originate anywhere except in their lively imaginations. No plan for the Penn Square buildings has yet been finally adopted, but we are certain that the Building Commission would never dream of adopting the scheme of the enemies of the Penn Square site. They may possibly put up an oval or a circular building in the centre of the square, or they may erect buildings on the four vacant lots and unite them in the centre by a dome, leaving space for carriage-ways underneath, or they may adopt any one of a hundred schemes hereafter to be submitted, but it is inconceivable that they should do what the advocates of Washington Square falsely attribute to them. The Exchange, at Third and Dock streets, was formerly the central point of business and travel in Philadelphia, and imaginations as lively but better trained than those of the inventors of the Broad and Walnut street diagram can devise plans whereby a slight curve in both Broad and Market streets at the junction will become an attraction rather than a hindrance or obstruction in our rectangular city; yet even curves may be avoided and the public buildings still be erected on Penn Square. The character of the gentlemen comprising the commission affords a guarantee that no unsightly, inconvenient, or objectionable plan will be adopted; and if the people decide in favor of Penn Squares, they may confidently anticipate that the large sum they will be asked to contribute to the municipal buildings will, like the means of the societies and associations of the city, be spent in adorning Broad street, instead of obstructing, defacing, or injuring it. As we are to erect an ornamental structure, at a vast expense, what can be more appropriate than that this great improvement shall be placed where it will greet the eye of the public and strangers as the crowning triumph of a long line of splendid edifices, and where it will not only show off to the best advantage, but be nearest to the prospective centre of population? When Independence Hall was built it was rather the western limit of improvement than the centre. Our ancestors were wise enough to look to the future as well as to the present, and if we do not wish to be cursed for our folly and narrow-mindedness posterity we should also by consult their wants as well is our own, and put our projected ornamental pile where it will serve their convenience. Even if there shou'd be a slight disruption of business, and a few lawyers should be compelled to move a little further westward than their present locations ten years hence, how triffing is such a change compared with the accommodation of the millions who are to come after us, and with the consciousness that we are acting fairly to all sections of the city now and hereafter !

NAPOLEON'S MANIFESTO.

THE ex-Emperor has written and published a

manifesto upon the situation which, if the

translation furnished by cable is correct, is

somewhat mixed in its ideas. Napoleon.

however, is very clear upon one point, and

that is that it is perfectly absurd for the Pro-

visional Government to represent him as

alone responsible for the war. He says with

Bismarck by Jules Favre as the representative of the Provisional Government: --

"In approaching the Count as they did, in a way the result of which was easy to foresee, they misrep-resented the real character of the war. Thinking then to be rid of the responsibility for a general im-pulse, to the influence of which my Government feit bound to submit, the result was to destroy the effect the of the methods which they have not to accent the of the motives, which they have, not to accept the conditions offered. It was above all to paralyze the national defense at the very moment when it was about to assume proportions worthy of France."

The most curious part of the document is that in which the ex-Emperor expresses his idea as to what the proper course of the Prussians would have been. He mays that the war must be one either of annihilation for one of the parties or of complete and cordial reconciliation. He thinks that Bismarck ought to ask himself whether Germany has greater interest in the ruin or the alliance of France, and he intimates that a magnanimous policy on the part of Germany would have the effect of touching the hearts of Frenchmen to such an extent that so far from even in the most remote hereafter being inspired with desires to revenge the defeats they have suffered, they would be eager to embrace the Germans as brothers, and march with them side by side in carrying out the great ideas of civilization. He says that

"France, if a generous line of conduct should incline her towards a close and loyal alliance with Germany, would be the first to agree that there was no longer a reason for the existence of a line of defenses commanded by the fortresses between the two empires.

We can imagine a sardonic grin illuminating the countenance of Bismarck as he reads such a review of the situation as this from the pen of the illustrious captive, and he will consider it as an evidence either that Louis Napoleon is a greater fool than he thought him, or that his misfortune have upset his mental equilibrium. He will also smile, and the world will smile with him at the ex-Emperor's declaration that

"The frank and clear statement of truth I always made, established between France and myself a cur-rent of sympathy, which nothing will be able to de-stroy."

His ideas of a proper basis for a peace settlement are contained in the following words:-

"Were I to affirm that our honor has no stain to fear from a reconciliation based upon a disarma-ment of fortresses then become useless, and on the principle of a war indemnity to be settled by experts, I believe that peace would be possible."

In case Bismarck should prove obdurate and determined to crush France, he holds out a solemn warning to him in the following Sphynx-like sentences:-

Sphynx-like sentences:— "These conditions may prevent France from hav-ing recourse to extremities, which a caprice or chance might render fatal to the social order of Europe, Taught by experience a sound appreciation of the divisions by which she is torn and delivered from the scourge of war, France would be swift to see and admit that her misfortunes are due to her waat of political unity, and that she must henceforth reck her prosperity in a strict regard to the inviola-bility of her institutions. These conditions will daily have less weight, especially if the King hesitates to take them into account before attacking Paris. The terrible shock Providence has permitted between Germany and France may have struck out a spark which progress will find useful to the moral and material safety of Europe: but if on both sides they persist in looking to force as the only solution, there will surely spring out of this shock a formidable un-known, redoubtable as much to misfortune to Ger-many as it is the misfortune of France." The most important conclusions to drawn from this curious document are, first, that Napoleon has not given up hopes of being able to regain his throne, and that Bismarck is encouraging him with the idea that he will be able to do so. The manifesto reads very much as if it had been drawn from the captive by a skilful manœuvre of the Prussian statesman, who purposes to use it 10 for his own purposes, and that he will be able to do so by exciting distrust of the permanence of the provisional republic, and by holding out expectations of a restoration of the Empire, and thus creating a divided public sentiment in France, there can be but little doubt. The French in the present contest have not only to contend against the best Octo disciplined and best generalled armies in the world, but against a statesman who is as cunning and as fertile in resources as he is far seeing and gigantic in his aims; and unless some totally unforeseen circu nstances should operate in their favor to change the fortunes of war, the result of the contest cannot be doubted. -Just as we go to press a despatch has been received which states that the manifesto of the ex-Emperor referred to above is unquestionably bogus. If this is true, it of course puts a different phase upon the Con matter. THE TREATIES OF VIENNA .- At the present moment, when the treaties of 1815, or at least the questions which these treaties were meant to settle, are again turning up, the following passage from a pamphlet on "England and the Italian Question." written by Mr. Matthew Arnold in 1859, is singularly apposite :- "For the treatles of Vienna the English ristocracy is mainly answerable, so overwheiming was the preponderance at the end of the war of Str the country whose influence they wielded. The race of politicians who regard those treaties as the vene-736 rable product of wisdom is nearly extinct. Their great object was to erect barriers against France. To accomplish this object, instead of creating a strong Germany, they created the impotent German Confederation; placing on the frontiers of France the Duchy of Baden and an outlying province of Bavaria, and sp'itting the action of Germany so that her two chief powers will always be beaten by France. They created the incoherent kingdom of Holland, and the insufficient kingdom of Sardiaia : they strengthened Austria against France by adding to Austria provinces which have ever since been a source of weakness to her. They left to France Alsace and German Lorraine, which unity of race and language might with time have solidly reattached to Germany. In compensation they took from France provinces which the same unity may one day enable her to reabsorp. The treaties of Vienna were emi-nently treaties of force-treaties which took no account of popular ideas; and they were unintelligent and capricious treatles of force.

without opposition, as a Democrat, until 1953. He then became Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, until 1857. He subsequently acted as chairman of the commission to revise and codify the laws of the State, and in August, 1862, was commissioned Colonel of the 31st Regiment of Iowa Infantry. He served in this capacity until December, 1864. In 1868 he was elected to Congress from the Second district as a Republican, by a large majority, and was recently renominated, and would have been reelected on Tuesday next.

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For Additional Special Not	ices one the Juside Payes,				
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THE PENN SQUARES AND THE INCOR-PORATED MONOPOLIES .- The private incorporated ibs itutions that are so selfishly in the expectation of receiving the people's property-the Penn Squares-are the Academy of Fine Arts, the Academy of Natural Science, the Franklin Institute, and the Philadelphia Library Company. Now what obligations are the citizens of Philadelphia under to these private institutions to give away to them for nothing the Penn Squares, worth millions of dollars? What have these institutions done for Philadelphia? and what do they propose to do. Have they done anything at all? Yes, the very first named, the Academy of Fine Arts, has recently conferred upon the citizens of Philadelphia an obligation they will not soon forget, if they do not soon discharge; that is the disposition they made of the property lately owned by them on Chesnut street. They finding that the location was long since too far east to answer their purpose, sought a purchaser, and these custodians of refined art, these educators of morality and the elevated taste of our citizens, found a purchaser at a higher price than any one else could give for other purposes, in an individual-for what? For purposes tending to refine and elevate the morals of our youth? for purposes of high art? It is to be feared not. But it is to be feared that it is rather to present an inviting avenue by which to allure our children and our children's children through vice and immorality to eternal damnation; and for this the citizens of Philadelphia are asked to confer upon this Academy of Fine Art and similar institutions the Penn Squares for the erection of

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICES. THE GREAT WHISKY ESTABLISH-MENT OF THIS CITY.-H. M. DALYS great whisky ware rooms are located at No. 222 South FRONT Street and No. 139 DOCK Street. The building, which is probably the largest of its kind in the United States, is five stories high, and runs through from Front to Dock street, a distance of at least \$15 feet. Whiskles of the rarest and parest brands are stored on every floor of this huge struc-ture, and the seeker after the genuine article can there find Bourboon of old date, wheat ditto, and that champion of all whiskles of the calest adding. It is of some importance to the illuor merchants of this and other cities to know that Mr. Daly's stock em-braces the productions of the celebrated dis-tilleries belonging to Thomas Moore & Son, Joseph S. Finch & Co., and Thomas Moore. Their whiskles are always maile from the best grains, double copper distilled and put up in seasoned, heavily-charred, iron-bound barrels. As agent, therefore, of these well-known firms, Mr. Daly justy claims that he can supply the trade with the finest whisky in the market, and in the original ackages as received direct from the manufacturers. This he will vouch for, and this is a point which de-serves the notice of all purchasers. 9 Lituths28t REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES

#### OF PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLIC MEETING

CONCERT HALL,

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 5.

ADDRESSES BY MEMBERS OF THE CLUB.

ALEXANDER P. COLESBERRY, President.

J. EBEN HARKINS, Secretary.

A. WILSON HENSZEY, Chairman of Committee on Public Meetings. 10 3 3t

BARGAINS IN WORKED SLIPPERS .-We offer to the ladies a large lot of Worked Slippens, in raised work and worked on toes, at very low prices.

One lot at 50 cen.s. One lot at 75 cents.

One lot at \$1.25.

One lot at \$1.50. One lot at \$1.75.

One lot at \$2.

Regular stock of Sofa Pillows, Pin-Cashions, and Embroidered Slippers, at low price. Best Zephyr, sold full weight.

# COOPER & CONARD

50c. Good Plaid Poplins, 50c. Good Plain Poplins, All the Better Grades. \$1.00 Fine Dress Goods.

> CLOTH SERCES. SATIN CLOTHS. PARIS MERINOES. SILK POPLINS. EPINGLINES. DOUBLE CORDS. OTTOMANS.

Cali to see our 37 1 -2c. Black Alpacas. Four cases Jet Black Alpacas, One case Pure Black Mohair. 100 pieces Black Wool Poplins, 50c. up. 70 pieces Black Poplin Alpacas, 37 1.2c. up. 40 pieces Paris Jet Black Merinoes. Large Stock Courtauld's English Crapes.

> **Rich Piano Covers.** Embroidered Melodeon. Embroidered Stand. Huge Linen Stock, Linens are Cheap. Huge Flannel Stock. Everything in Flanneis. Huge Cotton Stock. Everything in Cottons. Huge Woollen Stock. Everythin a in Woollens.

We invite you to look in and examine. There are many very apparent bargains that need to be seen to be appreciated.



NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETO. OMAS, KEIM & BIDDLE, CLOTH HOUSE, COND St., N. W. Corner SECOND and ines of MARKET Streets. ISH POPLINS. Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings L POPLINS. AND ALL GOODS FOR Men'sand Boys'Wear ES' SUITS. AT LOWEST PRICES. CHILDREN.

The FIRST number of the Harrisburg State Journal which comes to us under date of October 3, is a handsome sheet, with an excellent selection of news matter and well-written editorial articles. Tae State Journal, which is The Topic in a new shape and under new management, starts out well, and it has our best wishes for its success.

# OBITUARY.

Hon. William Smyth. A telegram announces the death at Marion, Iowa, on Friday last, of the Hon. William Smyth, Representative in Congress from the Second district of that State. He was born near Londonderry, Ireland, on January 3, 1824. After receiving an academic ducation, he emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1838, and for a time taught school and served as a clerk in a store. In 1844 he removed to Iowa, where he studied law, and in 1847 commenced practice at Marion, in that State. In 1848 he became prosecuting attorney regard to the attempted negotiations with | of Lina county, and was successively re-elected

buildings, the thresholds of which they cannot cross without fee and charge. If the Academy of Fine Arts has thus foisted upon the citizens of Philadelphia peop will 11

Arts has thus foisted upon the citizens of Philadel- phia on our most fashionable and frequented street	10 3 3t
such an educator and director of the taste of our people, what other <i>art</i> may we expect from the other monopoly when they their westward move will make? 1t "FOXEY."	NoTI Oonven assemble on S c'eleck, at S BELGRADE a car didate fo
MASS MEETING	Stockham, Es
OF THE	W. EGGLES
UNION REPUBLICAN CITIZENS	slowly v is perched.
OF PHILADELPHIA,	he turns his same time.
WILL BE HELD AT CONCERT HALL,	wrings his no J. C. HANC Lehigh and S
ON THURSDAY EVENING,	Lehigh and S of NINTH a
October 6, at 75 o'clock P. M.	is one of the city, and the
The following speakers will address the meeting :- HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, COL. WILLIAM B. MANN,	an unfailing which it is become a reg
HON. CHARLES O'NEILL,	harmies
ISAIAH WEAR,	did Hair Dye hair, whisker
BENJAMIN HUCKEL,	hair, whisker black or natu staining the
GEN. H. H. BINGHAM, HON. LEONARD MYERS,	ful. Only 50 THIRD and
ALFRED C. HARMER.	& COWDEN,
LADIES ARE PARTICULARLY INVITED TO ATTEND.	No. 614 CHE and MARI CHESNUT S
By order of the Union Republican City Executive	given to
Committee.	etc. etc. Ha
JOHN L. HILL, President.	in the city, these delight
JOHN MCCULLOUGH,	ceiving new Engagemen
M. C. HONG, 10431 Secretaries City Executive Committee.	
NINTH WARD.	9 22 thstu1
	CHO
The REPUBLICAN CITIZENS of the NINTH WARD are requested to meet at Headquarters, northwest corner of MERRICK and MARKET Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, October 4, at 75% o'clock.	Already in st
The meeting will be addressed by the	
HON, CHARLES O'NEILL	DOM
GEORGE L. BUZBY; Esq.	
By order of the Ward Executive Committee.	Which w
JOHN E. ADDICKS, President.	- 0
WILLIAM PRESTON,	E. B
EDWIN F. LEVAN, Secretaries. 10 3 2t	
OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA. Oct. 3, 1870. At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this	SIMO
day, a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT., and a special dividend of THREE PER CENT. were de-	91 thstutf
clared upon the capital stock, payable to the stock- holders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th instant, clear of taxes. 10 4 11t J. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary.	0
DITTIADDEL DITTADDEL	Sec. 1
Grand opening of. the METROPOLITAN	TRI
BILLIARD ROOM, Southeast corner of TENTH	121
and MARKET Streets, THIS EVENING.	A star Physics

First game between Messr

Second game between RO 800 points American game. H. F

11. TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURAL PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for raigin Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the sev cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely to produce a complete and permanent cure. It tains no materials in the singhtest degree injur it has the unqualified approval of the best p cians. Thousands, in every part of the con gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the fured nerves and restore the failing strength. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicine T. ENET & CO. Proprietors

9 29 thstuij No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

Best Zephyr, sold full weight. Best American Zephyrs 15 cents.	COOT LITE O
Stocking Yarns, Wool, and Coston.	
Silk and Jet Buttons. [9 28 tuths 1m	S. E. CORNER NINTH A
Gimps and Fringe. RAPSON'S,	S. E. COMMER MININ
N. W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.	
PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF BROKERS,	DRY GOODS.
PHILADELPHIA, October 3, 1870.	JOHN W. THOMAS,
Resolved, That this Board offer a reward of FIVE	o o min mi mino,
HUNDRED DOLLARS for the arrest and convic-	ALL PROPERTY AND A DESCRIPTION OF
ion of the party or parties concerned in the forgery	405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
whereby one of our members was swindled out of eventy-five hundred dollars on Saturday. October	
, by a forged certificate on a check on the Union	Has now in store full lines of
National Bank of this city.	PIM BROS' FIRST QUALITY IRISH POPLINS.
From the minutes.	FRENCH SILK AND WOOL POPLINS.
THOMAS HALE,	PLAID SERGES.
10 3 3t Secretary.	PLAID CLOTHS FOR LADIES' SUITS.
NOTICE,-THE UNION REPUBLICAN	
Convention of the Eignteenth ward will assemble on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, at o'clock, at S.E. corner of FRANKFORD Road and BELGRADE Street, for the purpose of nominating	PLAIDS FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN.
BELGRADES reet, for the purpose of nominating	Btc. Etc. Etc.
a car didate for Common Council, vice Daniel W. stockham, Esq., deceased.	All of this season's importations, and will be sold at
W. J. SCOTT, Chairman, W. Rogleston, Secretary. 1t*	law prices. 9 24 stath4p3m
HOW TO KILL OWLS -COMMENCE BY	FINANDIAL.
slowly walking around the tree where the owl is perched. In his anxiety to watch your movements	DREVEL & CO
he turns his head, forgetting to turn his body at the	DREXEL & CO.,
same time. The consequence is, in a short time he	No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
wrings his neck off. We get this novel recipe from J. C. HANCOCK, Esq., the well-known dealer in Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal. at the northwest corner	American and Foreign Bankers,
of NINTH and MASTER Streets. This Coal depot	Issue Letters of Credit for Travellers, entiting the
is one of the largest and best arranged of any in our city, and the liberal patronage bestowed upon it is	holders to draw on LONDON, PARIS or BASLE,
an unfailing evidence of the high appreciation in which it is held. Call on Hancock once, and you	Switzerland. Also, available throughout the United States.
become a regular customer. 993m4p	Draw at sigh and by telegraph on SATHER & CO.,
HARPER'S HAIR DYETHE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This spien-	San Francisco.
did Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey	Deal in Gold and Government and other Securi- ties.
did Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or	Receive Gold and Currency deposits subject to
staining the skin leaving the hair soft and beauti-	draft at sight. Drexel, Winthrop & Co., Drexel, Hanjes & Co.
ful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY	No. 18 Wall Street, No. 3 Rue Scribe,
A COWDEN, NO 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, NO. 614 CHESNUT Street; VARNELL, FIFTEENTH	New York. Paris.
and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p	\$4000, 5500, and other amounts to loan on mortgage.
STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS	10 3 2t Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 731 WALNUT Street.
given to Churches, Sunday-schools, Societies,	
etc. etc. Having the largest assortment of Shdes in the city, I have unequalled facilities for giving	HOWSON'S
these delightful entertainments. Constantly re- ceiving new pictures.	OFFICES FOR PROCURING
Engagements may be now made by inquiring of W. MITCHELL MCALLISTER,	United States and Foreign
No. 728 CHESNUT Street,	
9 22 thstu1m Second story.	PATENTS,
CHOICE CICARS.	Forrest Buildings,
Undier Granter	the second second second second to be an an and
	No. 119 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Already in store, for sale, a complete assortment of	PHILADELPHIA,
The Finest Imported	AND MARBLE BUILDINGS.
AND	No. 605 SEVENTH STREET,
	WASHINGTON, D. C.
DOMESTIC CIGARS,	H. HOWSON, C. HOWSON,
	Solicitor of Patents. Attorney at Law.
Which we offer by the box as low as possible.	Communications should be addressed to the Prin- cipal Offices, Philadelphia. 104 tuths2m
	ART EXHIBITION.
E. BRADFORD CLARKE.	
SUCCESSOR TO	ON FREE EXHIBITION
	۸T
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,	CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,	No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,
91 thstutf4p PHILADELPHIA.	BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of
OPENING	Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidel- berg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden,

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"Age," "Public Record, at," "City Item," "Evening Tate-other "Star," "E. ...."Even

### 'S GALLERY STREET, AMIC VIEWS of

Berlin, Potsdam. Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidel-berg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ema, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc. A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia, Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in s

few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifica-tions, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10 D OBBINS' HAIR RENEWER will not burn or injure the hair, but makes

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PHILADELPHIA.

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